## VESUVIUS.

"The Mountain Has Fallen In and Ever So Many People Are Killed."

OPENING OF A NEW CRATER.

A Party of Explorers Destroyed by the Fiery Lava.

The Mountain Vemiting Forth Huge Rocks

TWO HUNDRED LIVES SACRIFICED

and Blood Red Flames.

STREAMS OF LAVA TEN FEET DEEP.

Rivers of Fire Rushing Down on Pompeii, Torre del Greco and La Cercola.

SAN SEBASTIAN IN FLAMES.

The Roads Crowded with Fugitives from Burning Villages and Deserted Hemes.

THE KING AT NAPLES.

Terrible Scenes in the Hospitals of Naples and Resing.

NAPLES, April 28, 1872. "The mountain has all fallen in and ever so many ceple are killed," was the somewhat vague form n which the first news of what will be known as the great eruption of Friday, 26th of April, 1872, was conveyed to me. I was sitting in a bower of roses, where I study the art of dolce fur niente under every advantage, but my fair informant succeeded rousing me to action. In a few minutes I was on my way to Resina. It was barely midday, and as I ooked up at the deep blue sky, stretching as far as eye could see in all its cloudless beauty, and tried to vain to snelter myself from the rays of the glaring sun, I could not believe that the mountain whose illuminated crest had done no more the night previous than add to the many charms of the view om Santa Lucia, which had seemed merely to be connectment of the gaping crowd, could have really burst forth in all the terror of its full power. But had not got farther than the Strada di Chiaja when a peasant's cart, filled with a confused mass of bedding and wild looking faces, told me that what I had learned to regard as a beautiful spectacle was indeed a terrible monster of destructiveness. THE MOUNT FROM THE MOLO.

As I came down to the Mole, where the moun-tain would first come in view, the sea was calm, and the sags from the ships' mastheads hung almost motionless; but in another moment I caught gight of what resembled an enormous mass of snow, ed up in the sky by Titante hands, on which the full midday sun spent its flercest giare in vain, and which swelled and swelled slowly, as if seething in an unseen caldron, seeming to threaten every moment to fall and crush one, so terribly was its evident solidity out of keeping with its cloud-like form. Suddenly, in the middle of this vast mass of snow-like vapor, a great cavern opened, black, im-penetrable, unfathomable; above and on each side, very variety of silver and gray tints; beyond, the deep blue skys below, the violet-tinted hills of Sorrento, and the glittering half emerald, half sappaire sea. Such was the-scene before which the was by that mysterious pile of cloud, against which the all-powerful fun was so terribly powerless, the attention. Impressed as every one must have been by the irony of what enchanted one seawards and what terrified one landwards, the first effect of the miscellaneous crowd of barouches, Broughams, deg carts, chaises, wagonettes, carts, wagons, trucks and vehicles of every variety suddenly pressed into almost forgotten use, was to recall the return from the Derby. But the next minute enough of sad faces had passed to remind me that this was no exodus of pleasure-seekers. I am afraid I shall fail to give any idea of the varied and

The first great fact that my mind grasped was mattresses. Red and green, blue and white, yellow and blue, pink and black, scarlet and blue, color were the mattresses, without which no one seemed to have set out on their flight. Those who had no carts carried them on their donkeys or if they had no donkeys they carried them on their heads. Here was a gandy colored peasant's posttresses, among which children of all sizes were tucked away; here a carozella, literally stuffed with human creatures, thrown together anyhow it one another's lang, with the hood up and the mat-I have long ago given up trying to calculate what a Naples donkey can carry or how much it takes to kill a Naples pony. Yesterday ponies and donkeys outdid all previous labors. really am afraid to say what I saw some of them carrying; no one would believe me. I never shall forget the sublime apotheosis of selfishness presented by one cart plied twelve feet high with all kinds of furniture, and on the top one man loiling, atteriy unmoved, in a black pot hat, and a large white pocket handkerchief under it, to keep off the ught his two horses had more than enough carry; now I felt positively savage with him because he did not offer to give a lift to that poor, scared-looking blue-eyed girl shuffing along at her father's side, or to that noble open-faced boy leading his old grandfather (this time without the mattress, for one small bundle was an they had the strength to carry between them). The sight of a poor forfornlooking blind man, his worn face pitcously lifted up toward the mountain as if asking what all this stir and hubbub meant, had scarcely time to make me sad before all my sense of humor was roused by a full face view of a solemis-looking man servant, in a gorgeous livery, sitting in the rumble of a grand carriage holding a delicate little lace parasol over his head, I suppose to keep the sun on his cockade. The carriage was crammed with children's faces, but I feel sure the muttresses were somewhere under the sear. I could dwell on that strange, rapidly moving procession forever. I should never do jus tice to it-to the women, some insanely clinging the carrying away; others supporting with both hands one of those gaudy lace-flounced madonnas so common about Naples; all who had them, true enough to nature thank heaven for it-hugging

THE PLIGHT OF THE PUGITIVES. As I got measor to the houndaries of Portici and Reedia numbers of deserted shops showed that it was not from Torze del Greed only the fugitives had some. At first I thought that fil-fated town was the principal point of danger, but I was soon to see with my own eyes a proof of the terrible Tolcanic force which lies hidden underneath one's feet on all sides of

If that was all the treasure they cared to bring

the great Fire King. The corosida rattled under the gateway of the Royal Palace at Portice, which looked even more deserted than royal palaces about Naples usually do, and my youthful driver took me rapidly past the headquarters of the National Gnard up a little street turning up towards the mountain. Here I nearly fell among thieves; for, in ddition to the one old man who volunteered to ge of foot "only a little way" with me, I found myself occompanied by a bright-eyed, ragged young man, who excited the close attention of an official whom I met on the top of the first ascent. This official ormed one of a large party of officers, &c., to one of whom I had addressed myself, when I was interrupted by a civil question from the official as to whicher that (pointing to the ragged young man) was my guide. I answered, "Yes, both were my guides; they had kindly offered," &c., &c. The official smiled and dismissed them; but I gave them something first. I know it was wrong; but for the short time they had been with me they had forborne to rob me and they had amused me very much.

THE FIRST OUTDURST.

It was from this party of officers, municipal omicials, &c., that I got my first desinite information about the calamity which had happened that morning. Anybody who has ever tried to get at facts from an excited Italian will sympathize with me in the many attempts I made yesterday to ascertain to accuracy in any country. The account which all the officials at Resina agreed in giving me was this:-That about four or half-past four to five o'clock in the morning a large part of strangers and Neapolitans, men and women, had left their carriages at the observatory, as usual, and were going in the direction of the mountain, when suddenly

A NEW CRATER OPENED UNDER THE VERY PERT of some of the party, and many were instantly killed and buried in the lava. The carriages returned to Resina and announced the catastrophe. The National Guards, &c., in parties of two, were instantly despatched to the aid of the wounded. They brought away several wounded severely; one, an English young lady, died in frightful agony at Resina after drinking four litres of water. The rest, whose cries for water were fearful to hear, removed to the hospital of Naples, where they all died in a few hours. Only three bodies, those of one young Englishman and two guides, were recovered ese I saw afterwards. The most moderate of my informants put down the loss of life at about one nundred and fifty. After many inquiries I can as yet give you no certain information as to the truth this statement. That there are many persons dead. I fear, is true; but I also hope that nearly al the English and American ladies and gentlemen who so foolishly risked their lives were not killed, The list of dead I have seen at the Municipio contains only Italian names.

Aud now to return to my description of what I saw. I was fortunate enough to make friends with an officer of the Military College at Naples, who formed one of the party mentioned. His friends declining to go any further he volunteered to accompany me, and to him I owe it that I saw ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SIGHTS WITHIN THE MEMORY OF LIVING MEN.

We toiled on along the dusty, rough road which all who have visited Vesuvius know so well. The heat of the sun, it being about two o'clock, was unusu ally great. We both felt a great longing for a glass of wine-a dimenit thing to get-for there was no tavern near, and even in face of the booming mountain the fear of the excise was before the peasant's eyes. At last, after trying in vain at one or two places where the owners were too busy moving their things away to attend to us, we found a most civil and obliging peasant wine grower. We not only got a delicious glass of red Lathryma Christi at his esetta, but from the roof we got the finest view ob tainable of the whole mountain. I never shall forget the two hours we passed there. Surrounded by the heautiful vines we sat on the sunny terrace; on one side that most levely bay, in all its glory-Ischia, Nisida, Capri, Posilippo, Sorrento, Castella-mare, all these gems set around and in that exquisite sea, ever changing its beautiful tints, while on its surface danced the wavelets glittering like diamonds in the sun; above was the deep blue sky, and then, turning to the other side, what a terrible contrast! To the right the great crater, with its numerous satellites, booming with a roar deep as that of all the can-nons in the world joined into one, the huge conglomerations of vapor bulging out above the black column which crowned the centre, this column flercely illuminated every now and then by a mass of blood-red dame, whose light even the glaring sun could not dim; every minute, with a blast that shook the earth, thousands of stones, some as large as the house on which we were, dung hundreds of vards ill-omened birds on the furrowed sides of the moun tain. The streams of lava were rushing down to ward Pompeli and Terre del Greco, while closes still, with sluggish but deadly fire, crept from the newiy-opened crater the stream of lava which, only that morning, had swallowed up so many lives. In the middle, no inapt illustration of science defring the fires of pature, stood the observatory, with its one occupant, the brave Paimleri still at his post. To the left, just below the philosopher's fortress, another new crater, in full and terrible activity, was pouring

A BIVER OF FIRE tian, Alassa and La Cerola, devastating all that rich and well-cultivated country, withering up the soft green vines and crushing houses into mere heaps contrast where, after one of the most terrific bursts. I heard the nervous twittering of the birds, throat of some bolder songster, who could not even in the neighborhood of such terrors, help paying his grateful thanks for the bright sun and the fresh young leaves trembling with the gentle breeze that blew from the lovely sea.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

About five o'clock we left our hospitable host, with good wishes and prayers for his safety. His was the last inhabited house, except the observatory, and he seemed determined to stick by his vines and household gods, being of David's mind that it was better to suffer at the hands of God than at the hands of man, in the shape of thieves, who were prowling about already intent on plu der. He promised to send the women away, and I hope he kept his word.

We were determined to make our way between the two streams of lava to the last house destroyed, and we succeeded without much difficulty; ner were we alone. We had got a very little way when who had paid forty francs for a donkey and guide that morning. He informed us that we had only wenty minutes' walk to reach the furthest practicable point. After we had passed him a few Italians, including two ladies, came up with us, and near the lava we found some lazzaroui and two or three better dressed persons. But we went alone to the smouldering ruins of the burned house, and were able to judge of the depth of the lava, which, although running only since the morning, exceeded ten feet. I confess that the atench of the sulphur and the heat at this point were almost unbegrable, and I was glad to return. Slowly, and lingering a louder explosion than usual shook the air, we made our way back to Resina, determined to see Although now nearly seven o'clock the sunlight was still too strong to let us see much of the fire; but the storm of burning stones still continued, and the huge masses flung up were dis-tinctly visible to the naked eye from Resina and even from Naples.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD AT RESINA I feel it difficult to write any description of the horrible sight we had now to see. It has not been my lot to look at many dead bodies, and the remem brance of those blackened, distorted, half-singed, half-scalded, wholly excoriated bodies will haunt me forever. My companion and I were admitted without any difficulty, thanks to his uniform, but of the large crowd outside only two or three women were admitted, who came to wall over the body of one of the guides. I examined the features of the English-

stick out of my hand and lifted up his half-burned the dead, for she burst out into cries of "poverino," but the action sickened me. We could find no clus to the poor fellow's identity. They would have it he was a "nobile signor molede," but from the quality of his clothes I think he was of the middle class. Be it as it may I could only think of the horald fact that he had not been recognized. The contents of his pockets had been destroyed by the fire. The bodies were all frightfully torn and burned. They tell me that the sufferings of all the wounded taken to the hospitals were frightful. Their insides seemed scorohed. The nails scalded from the fingers of some. Some were as if they had been soaked in belling water; others as if they had been half rolated alive. I only hope that the number of victims is much less than reported. Most of the papers say about two hundred. At the Municipio, where I have been to-day, they could only tell me some of the names; but I shall be able to find out more accurately to-morrow, as yet it is impossible to say with any certainty.

SAN SEBASTIAN ON FIRE. As we went back we stopped at a house in Portici, where we saw part of San Schastlan burning. It was a grand sight; for it was then dark. We could hear the trees crackling in the fire, but the lava was not as close as it seemed. I returned at midnight to the Ponte della Maddalena. The image of San Gennaro was decked with drapery, and a double rew-of lamps burning before it, but not many people praying. Coming back by the Porta Carmine I saw an old hag hanging a light before a representative of the same saint and rating his sanctity roundly at the same time in choice Neapolitan. To-day has been a lovely day. I have just returned from San Sebastian very tired. I saw the lava there in the full work of destruction, of which I will send you an account. Omnibuses, steamers, &c., are still bringing away fugitives. Vesuvius has been covered with a dense cloud all day long; the noise has been less loud, but at San Sebastian It was fearful.

The Mountain Sullen-Naples Covered with Ashes-Scenes on the Road Among the Fugltives Fleeing from the Burning Villages and Deserted Houses-At the Mouth of the Stream of Fire-View from the Roof of a Villa-King Victor Emmanuel Helping the Poor-No Amer-ican or English Travellers Missing. Nartes, April 23-Night.

Those persons who went out last night to see "the magnificent spectacle of the burning mountain" must have been wofully disappointed, unless they were persons in the parliamentary sense, and, in actordance with the framemorial custom of ladies and the well known line in the Latin grammar, they went to see and to be seen. Vesuvine last night was shrouded in sullen darkness, partly the result of the atmospheric changes, partly of the smoke rising from the victims of the lava's "burning love." The sullenness of our ter thie neighbor took, early this morning, a more aggressive form; for, on look ing out of the window at eight o'clock, I found the beautiful garden covered with fine ashes about two menes deep or more. Who is it that calls Death the great dustman? It seemed as if the great and all the little dustmen had been stilling their heaps of ashes over Naples this morning. The effect is depressing, especially on Sunday, when we usually air our religion and our peat clothes at the same time. On paying our homage to the Pire King we found his head crowned with a gigantic tiars of black cloud, which by no means assures us that he has lapsed into that state of tranquility which the official desputches of last night would have us

A VISIT TO SAN BEDASTIAN AND LA CERCOLA. I must not forget my promise to tell you some thing about my visit yesterday to San Sebastian and La Cercola, for no one can presume to judge of the effect of a grand cruption unless he has seen the lava stream face to face. The side view is disappointing; it is only when you watch the great sluggish are reptile floundering along towards you that you can form any idea of its revolting destrucdiveness. It was after a visit to the Municipio where I in vain tried to gain any accurate informs tion as to the number and names of the dead, that in company with the same officer, I set out for San Sebastian. It was oppressively hot and the dus was ankle deep; the road was still tolerably crowded by the various conveyances of fugitives and their furniture, so that I cannot say it was pleasant. My efforts to swallow as little dust as ossible under the circumstances were seriously impeded by the ridiculous contents of some of the earts and carriages. Looking at my written notes and recalling the more deeply impressed mental ones, I feel I have failed to convey any worthy plo-

It would require the pen of a Dickens and the pe cil of a Leech to do it justice. I can only say that any one with any descriptive and humorous power might have written a volume of most diverting essays on the furniture alone. I doubt if the exact outline of many of the articles thought worthy of transportation had been known until they were removed. They looked as if they had shaped themselves by habit to abnormally shaped recesses till their form and purpose were equally difficult to declare. I was just smiling familiarly at a perfectly dazzling fainly group of mattresses, when a chalse full of images, with only one old woman to guard them from their reckless attempts at suicide, diverted my attention. I have been fortunate enough to see the interior of more than one home of the genuine Neapolitan of the upper middle class, or else I should have doubted the evidence of my eyes as to the contents of some of the vehicles. The way in which they treasure up the most tawdry bambini and madonne memorials of ever so many feste and glomt de Natale it is impossible to con ceive. I must not get on this subject or I shall rest too long by the way. What was the exact use of one enormous wicker construction-someti between a dirty ciothes basket and one of those ecl-traps von see on the Thames-I don't know. rious grating in the middle. Perhaps that was to sort the small clothes from the others. But here comes a caravan, evidently of some rich proprietor

rious grating in the middle. Perhaps that was to sort the small clothes from the others. But here comes a caravan, evidently of some rich proprietor. Heavens, what a cupboard! How did it ever get ap to its pleasant, exalted position? Bluebeard carrying away his secret closet, evidently. Three more wagons full—one with a very gaudy, half-drunken looking armchait, keeping one of its arms, very unsteadily on the head of a chest of drawers, which is evidently more than half inclined to betray its secrets. Last of all, the proprietor—very fat, alone, well wrapped up (I suppose what of his wardrobe he could not pack up he had put on to save time), with his feet in what? A bath? Oh, not you most give it up—in a large glass case, like what they put over those gorgeous clocks in lodging house drawing rooms, which, by the way, never go, except to the pawn shop when there has been a very slack season.

The dust forced us to stop at a "Nattorie," on the walls of which was a vivid fresco of a National Guard "cutting a snock" at Fuledinello. Many of the houses—all those of well-to-do people—which we had lately passed were evidently empty and shat up. We had our glass of red wine and some hot pake ordinerio, both very good. We askedoon hostess whether they were going "scopare," which is the dialectic sense it is difficult to translate. Perhaps—"to go God knows where" is as near as one can get to it. The answer was a string and cherolet, compled with an anxious look toward the suncke from the burning lava still some way off. The keepers of "Natiorie" are naturally both to go, as the more traine, the more money they make. This was ear of the last houses where no preparations for departure had been made; after that we passed or temporary encampments outside the door of home. We said goodby to host, hostess and the nut baby in harness, and the phiosophical pooline, who told me confidentially he did not believe in eruptions, and were soon in Dustiand again. Here comes a cart with a whole family thirteen persons in it—one of them,

to wall over the body of one of the guides. I examined the features of the Englishman, but dared not try any other means to identify him. To my horror a woman suddenly seized my

the roung peas and beans and corn which grew between the fruit trees. It was A very seed of the rout trees. It was a very seed of the slowly advancing mass. Beyond nothing could be seed—for the lava stream was and trums of trees, as if the guests of what it had destroyed were bursting through it. I could not help noticing here the great patience of these poor sufferers, I never heard one curse or angry word or six wine drumken person all that day. The course which have will take and the rare at which it will proceed are always difficult to tell, and even within a few yards of fire advancing fire every one seemed to believe that the coun he field planted or the trues he had tended would at least be spared.

I saw here a strong illustration of the force of hand. Not a man as he passed along within a few yards of the lava but carefully litted up the vine branch as he passed under it and picked has way as carefully between the peas and beans as if full life were not stready dried up in them by the hot breath of their flow enemy. One woman, walking to and fro in sore tomble among her young corn and vines, indiginally sked as what right we had there on her lead, spolling her crops? My friend pointed to hid; nantly asked as what right we had there on her lead, spolling her crops? My friend pointed to hid; nantly asked as what right we had there on her lead, spolling her crops? My friend pointed to hid; nantly and languards over a fire sever thought she would reap this count She turned away and resumed her troubled waik. We litted our hats in respect for her sorrow and passed on our way.

Takinglik spream of the lava. We broke of the lava it was that the brees should burn so descreed, as derce was the hear where we were that my legs seemed drying my under me. The air has been dry the last two days, and that has made the work of electraction much exists.

Our destination was a large, empty villa, the restdence of a considerable wine grower, who, of course, had left it with his family and most of the wine into easies, an

Inse out made me think that on this side at least the whole ground was most or less in an active volcatic state under the best of less in an active volcatic state under the best of less in an active volcation of the transport of the post victories.

Our way back took as the order many said groups, who were litter in the day, the older to say, gladdened by the presence of the King was binself distributed a sum of mancy among then. He has being the distributed a sum of mancy among then. He has being the distributed a sum of mancy among the notation and all the authorities have done their day right well. I have been to day to the raginsh and American Consults, and, as far as they know, no English or Americans are missing.

stils and, as far as they know, no English or America as are missing.

The hotels declare that none of their visitors have despended. It appears that a great number of the persons supposed to be legt were rescued by the soldiers and returned to their hotels in the course of Friday. The deaths have body I saw, who was certainly either anglish or american, his not been recognized. It is impossible get to say how many have died, but I shall know more accurately telmorrow. That the member of hive lost was much exaggerated at direct them and the many have died to the say there are a fentioney now on the part of the papers here to take too impend a view of the case, and I cannot him that any systemathed charts are being made to ascerting the neutral loss.

Another Account by an Eye-Witness-Scenes on the Mount, Near the Observatory-Dead Bodies on the Hond-Pires from the Mountain Sides-Streams of Fire-Consuming Lave-Vesuvias by Day and Night.

Mr. E. L. Knight writes from Naples to the Lon-

don Times as fellows:— Yesterday morning, April 26, about seven o'clock, went out to get a carriage to go up Mount Vesuvins, and on my way I was asked by a respectable-looking man in the street if I had heard the news of the night. He then told me that hundreds of peopie who had gone up the night before to see the burning lava in the Atrio di Cavallo were dead. I had seen the mountain at eleven o'clock the night before, when there was a scream of lava ranning from the top of the cone into the Atrio-that is, the valley between Vesuvius and the adjoining hill, the Somma, where there seemed to be a lake of fi.c. Later in the night there was a tremendous crup-Later in the night there was a tremendous cruption, a large crater repeding suddenly between the Observatory and the Atrio di Cavano, across the path of the visitors, it is said, of a mile in diameter. We started from Naples at eight o'clock. The view of the mountain was imagnificent. An enormous cloud of dense white smoke was ascending to an immense height above the mountain, like great fleeces of cotton wool, quite unlike any cloud lever saw. I could see the lava rusaing from several spenings to the right of and above the Observatory, but below the cone. The lava was still howering from the cone into the Atrio, but no ishor dist was thrown up. We drove on to Resina, where the

ation were in fearful excitement, not knowled

opnation were in fearful encitement, hot knowing risk to do, and apparently apprehensive of instant eath—everybody making sizes to us and telling us by o lack. We went on to the Piazza of Paglino, there we were stopped and told that no one was howed to go up the mountain, by breer of the olice. However, after some expossulation, I took guide on the box and started again. A few minutes afterwards we neet a cart bringing down a dead body, and as we went on we saw other bodies—at least waveve—or which one only appeared to be hving. They were frightfully burned on the face and hands, and some, winch were carried on chairs, in a sixting position, were very ghastin objects. Further on we met people—building, objects. Further on we met people—building, objects. At length, when he had arrived at an ellow of the road not far below the class vatory, we met the officer who has charge of the Observatory, who said we could not up to off; that the danger was inminimally that the lays was running across and down the that the laya was running across and down the road before us; that he had orders from the Prefect of Naples to prevent any one sacending, and that we could not pass. My conclumn was getting a hitle anxious, though I will do him the justice to hitle anxious, though I wouldo him the posters to say he was not afraid, so I consented not to take the carriage beyond a turn in the road above us to the right, especially as I did not wish to meet the hava in a narrow road where we could not furn the carriage. We left the carriage there and ascended on foot with the guide by a path straight up the mountain side.

have in a marrow road where we could not have the carriage. We left the carriage there and ascended on foot with the guide by a pair straight up the mountain side.

At length we stood on the edge of the flat ground sloping to the floot of the cone. Currents of have were running down on both sides of us far below, but the craters from which they dowed were bloden by the smoke, clouds of sinoke were ascending from the top of the cone, and the lava still pouring down to the Astro. The roar of the mountain, which we had first heard at Portice, was now trementions, continuous, and unlike anything else! ever heard, the militons of peals of thander rolling at the same time, when suddenly, about moon, there was a cessation with a low rolling sound, and one heard the cheking and rippling of the lava currents pouring down the blissies below. Then, in about a militate, came a deafening roar, shaking the ground under our feet, and a new crater burst forth just on the further side of the Observatory as it seemed to as, and dense clouds of ashes and stones were thrown up high the air on the left hand of, and uninging with, the great white cloud, making a great contrast with the dark-brown dust and ashes white rose perpendicularly to an immense neight. The roaring continued and kept on increasing till it became deafening, and I began to think it might injure our cars. We stayed there about an hour and a half. The scene was magnificent, tho souther occasionally clearing away and giving us the view towards the Asrio, that towards the conditions of the flating lava we might repeated the ground might open under our leet and that we might find our solves in the midst of a new exercit, at length relicantly sent the golden to bring up the carriage. Had in heart of a new exercit, at length relicantly sent the golden to bring up the carriage. Had increased the bottom of the hilling lava and an other carter burst forth on the flank of the mountain, below the observatory, sending up clouds of dust and ashes, which rolled over an over th

METHODIST GEFERAL CONFERENCE.

Reception of Delegates from the Fre Church of Italy and the Methodist Pro-testant Church of the United States-An Offset to the Catholie Sisterhoods-Reports Read and Adopted-Quaric Doctors and Fatent Medicines to be Left Out in the Cold.

Dr. Davin Brooks, of Minnesota, conducted the eligious exercises vesterday morning. The forenal was read and approved. A special committee on the benevolent societies of the Church was an nounced. The call, for petitions, memorials and appeals, &c., was then made by Conference.

Dr. Love, of Central New York, presented a paper giving the present hishops one year's leave of absence from official work, and that any future legislation of the General Conference in regard to episcopal residences, shall not apply to the present bishops. His paper, together with some others of a like character, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. A memorial from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, May 21, was, on motion, fixed as the time for electing additional bishops, immediately after the reading of the journal. Rev. Mr. Waring, of lows, offered a paper asking for a committee of seven furists to devise a plan for the sale and transfer of Church, property which shall, be uniform in the several States. Rev. Mr. Rughey, of Illinois, and Judge Warren, opposed this resolution, as being utterly impracticable, and it was laid on the table. A resolution that advertisements of

QUACK DOCTORS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS be refused publication in the Church papers created considerable merriment. Some of the delegates considerable merriment. Some of the delegates wanted a definition of the term "quack doctors," Dr. Eddy thought it was a proper subject for reference to the Committee on Frauds and Mismanagement. (Laughter.) Dr. Osboh moved to by it on the table, as unfit to be entertained in Conference. It was, however, referred to be standing committee. The following curious and complismentary resolution concerning the ladies, hundreds of whom were present yesterday in Conference, created unbounded laughter among the delegates by its reading. It was presented by Dr. Jacoby, of Germany, who supported it in a few remarks:—

It is the duty of the Church to make all her members as

who supported it in a few remarks:—

It is the duty of the Church to make all her members as uscill as possible in her great work of love. Therefore our esters demant, who hall right, that to them as well as to the men their situation for usefulness shall be designated. Providence, as well as the word of God, has done, it, and the churches of the first ages followed their advice. The hearts of women full of sympathy, their strong power or will, their matrial power to bear pain, their argiffly, their funderness, their the delicate hands and many other good qualities and virtues make, then expectally able to nurse the sick. Rome knows well what a

able to nurse the sick. Rome knows well what a gray inclusions would not remain a nurse of the sick, and has filled on rice and happy county with its Sicters of Morey, who labor for its cases existing, and who have regular did many sick Protestants to become Romanias, and many rich to leave their money to the Jesuits.

Another Wageh of benevalence which is semecially didaged to Worken and which Rome has taken in the highest fit the instruction of mallentiaren, by which considered the including of Rome. It now Rome makes use of the work of women to reach its aim, and it to bring the hierard country under its subjection, to roles of its part of the provider of women to reach its aim, namely to bring the hierard country under its subjection, to roles of its part of the work of women to reach its aim, namely to bring the hierard country under its subjection, to roles of its part of the work of women to reach its aim, and it is a work of the work of women to reach the subject of the work of t children the blotary of Rome. It now Rome makes use of the work of women to reach its aim, mainly to bring the blessed country under its subjection, to role is of its positions and religious liberty, critainly it is of the greatest importance that Christian women should take this clear work into their bands as well cut of love for their fellow men as for the good of their collary.

Roselved, Therefore, by this Gonzal Conference, that we recommend to the effect of our Church (I) to establish heaptasts in all large chiese of our country as well to the board of the side as also for the training of mirror ideaconesses? Chao found an institute for the training of sisters are the lateration of small children, and to form stelledes to establish in all cities schools for small children, and to

Referred to the Committee on Woman's Work in

the church.

Information was asked in regard to the revision of the ablie by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by whose authority it was being done and by whom referred. After some routine business the order of the day was taken up—manely, RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE FREE

the Recarrion of The Delegates From the Fres Churon of Italy.

The Rev. A. S. Run, in a few appropriate and complimentary remarks, introduced the delegates, who he declared were the real successors of the Apostic Paul, and that they preuch as he preached, it their own hired houses, caring nothing for cathedral and caurenes. He likened the Church of Rome to the erugation of Vesavius, and the Free Church of Italy to the quiet Bay of Rapica sleening at its feet. The depetation was received with great applause, the Conference rising.

In Thomson merely premed the remarks of Pather Gavazzi by saving that he Gavazzi is the father of the Ivangelical Courge ations throughout that sunny land. Father Gavazzi began by saying that in 158 these was not an evangelical congregation in Italy. The Waldenses worshipped in their own Rouses under guard of policement. In 1860, maler the decree of religious hierty granted by the King, the evangelization of Italy began. There are now in that hand 190 congregations, numbering 10,000 commencements and solve and the spirit in the bond of peace. The speaker then described his shoral bringing about the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. The speaker then Milan, a delegated council was held in that city, and Milan, a delegated council was held in that city, and Milan, a delegated council was held in that city, and Milan, a delegated council was held in that city, and the first of the presentative lagants that for presentative hall his decouncil was held in that city, and respectively. The speaker then the council was held in that city, and the first is free; it has not a hair of Popery in it; it is free from all state interference. In answer to the presentative hall his decouncil was held in that city, and the council was held in the council and the council was held in the council and the council here of the council was held in the city, and the council was held in the city, and the council was held in the city, and the council was held in the council and the council and the council

reformer gave many humorous reasons against tais, chief among which is the jealousy it would introduce among those not chosen, and the condicts that would inevitably ensue among his Italian converts. Pesteres, he remarked, his Church is not of Pau, or Apollos, or Cephas, or Wesloy, or Caivan, but of the Lord Jeans the list. Pecteratarism is Christianity. Italy has the Ling without the name, and he depended upon this Exampental Free Church of Italy for the spiritual elevation and salvation of his country.

In answer to another prezumptive inquiry, why he did not stay in the Church of Roine and try to refer that Charch, he gave an this tration from his hospital like with Garibald. When a finger, a hand or an arm was gangrened the surgeon cut of the limb to says the rest of the body; but if the body itself was sangraned at dal not cut the body up to save redding. The only taing that could be done then was to deliver the body to the undertaker for botal. This he declared is the condition of the Church of Rome to-day. Before the connell of Treat time Church might have been reformed; before it adopted its insullibility and other degmas it might have been saved; but that Charch is now gangrened from head to foot, and what is there, he asked, to reform? All that can now be done with it is to cast it to the undertaker.

In regard to

This agriculty answer that the the undertaker.

In regard to commended the American Methodist Episcopal Church to unite with the English Wesleyan Church, and that only one Methodist connectivity of the contest will do great harm to his Italian Church. The reverend lather then asked the Methodist Church of the United States for pecuniary help for his free Church. Gone thousand dollars will support an avangelist and the zehool attached to each charge and the ball in which the services are held for one year. He wants especially to establish a Biblied college in Rome for the training of evangelists. The college in Rome for the training of evangelists.

and the half in which the services are used for on-year. He wants especially to establish a sublica-college in Rome for the training of evangelists. The college buildings will cost about \$75,000, and \$25,00 will endow the dist professor's chair, and he hope-to collain this amount before he returned to Italy The speaker then gave a reason why America should The speaker then gave a reason why America and help Italy—because Americans owe everything Italy. Were a not for Coumbus he (the special should now be addressing an audience of red diams instead of the reduced, intellectual and the tim congregation before him. And he know, the their kind and gentle heurts would not accept be their kind and gentle nearts would not necest be fire without compensation. They could thereit send the might. Am right dollar to help the ev-gelization of his beloved thay. The mindery of father and his hisporous allusions and dispartall kept the conference in a continuous roar of lau

Dr. J. J. Minkay, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States, presented the greatings of this charen and a portion of their conference journal, which he accompanied with a few remarks, advocating union of the several kethodist bodies in this country. His denomination should not throw any obstagle in the way of such usion. The sufference The address of THE APRICAN METHODIST

month, was reed and referred to the Committee on Union. It asks that factore chorts toward union be stayed until the Allican Charch, which is now divided, shall be united.

The report of the Committee on Support of the Episcopacy was made the order of the day for the morning, after the reading of the journal.

The report of the Committee on Missions was read. It divides the angual conferences into twelve mission disjricts, which districts are to elect one representative at large each, and the Board of significant of the committee of the committ representative at large each, and the Board of Managers are to elect twelve of their number, who, together with the bishops and the officers of the society, shall constitute the General Committee of the Massonary Society. The report, without the plan of grouping the conferences, was adopted, and the latter was referred to a special committee, consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of the standing Committees on Episcopacy, Church Extension, Missions, Book Concern and Freedmen, to consider and report thereon.

Adjourned.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN. She Leaps from the Roof of a Four Story

At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Burbara Smith, thirty-seven years of age, while temporarily insune in consequence of the loss of a child, deal liberately leaps 1 of the roof of the four story tonement hense, Morrell and Mescole streets, Williamsong, and was instantly killed. Her mangied body was found on the salewalk by a policeman and properly cared for. Her busband, Mr. Geerge C. Smith, was asleep when his wife took the desperate leap, and knew nothing of her fate until informed by the police. Smith, thirty-seven years of age, while temporarily

THE CONNECTICET SENATORSHIP.

AFTER THE BATTLE HAS BEEN WON.

The Secret of the Coalition-An Old Grudge of Governor English-The Forged Despatch About Repeaters-The Moral of Hawley's Defeat.

Ferry Declared To Be a Liberal Republican.

NEW HAVEN, May 16, 1872. The day after the battle develops no new combinations in the political parties of the State. There are but few members present, scores having retired to their rural homes to think over the exciting scenes of the week and the remarkable combination made by the democrats and liberal republicans to defeat Mr. Hawley, the administration candidate. It is openly charged by members of the vanquished party that

A CORRUPT BARGAIN WAS MADE between the followers of Governor English and the republican friends of Ferry, and that the democrats are to have a finger in the perquisites in the gift of the present Legislature. This has been so explicitly denied by the Ferry republican organs and the home organs of the democracy that one would have supposed that it would long ago have been set at rest. But upon this string the friends of Hawley still harp. I have positive knowledge that Assemblyman Chapman, the first democrat who voted "Ferry" on Tuesday, was anxious to explain his vote, and had he been given an oppor-tunity to do so he would have satisfied the house that there was no bargain made with the demo NOR PLEDGES GIVEN BY PERRY.

Speaker Treat, however, cut off all explanation t ruling that no member could explain his vote, and the opportunity was lost. The Register of last night, however, gives the real reasons that prompted the democratic chieftain to settle Mr. Hawley's ambitious aspirations, in the following article, under the heading,

FIRE MORAL OF IT." After complimenting the democrats "upon the lefeat of their most bitter enemy and most unseruputous opponent," "the liberal men of all parties upon the defeat of the champion of political bigotry," the people generally "upon the defeat of the ring that has attempted to rule us," and "Governor English upon the defeat of his slanderer" the editor proceeds to say!-

Now that General Hawley has a sickness which

Eaglish upon the defeat of his standerer? The cellor proceeds to say!—

Now that General Hawley has a sickness which is not consined to "his legs" he mry want to know what caused it. Of course he is convinced that there has been a bargain between the democratid members of the Legislathre and Senator Ferry. Perhys it will appear in the Journal that Senator Ferry has promised to afrend the Baltimore Convention and stund Connected to the Baltimore Convention and stund Connected to its candidates. It would not surprise us if General Hawley should conclusively prove that SENATOR FERRY IS IN SEAVER OF PAYING THE CONFEDERATE DEET.

and re-establishing slavery. To a mine in General Hawley's position these things seem possible. But they do not explain the vote of Thesion.

That decisive vote showe that no man, not even General Hawley can about to become a persistent standerer of policiest opponents. It does not pay to be bitter and extreme. Those who knew General Hawley years ago would not suppose it possible for him so become the man he now is. There is not a democrat of any promisence in the State who has not been grossly abused by him. In the spring campaign of 1811.

HE INSULTED EVERY DEMOCRAT IN THE STATE, when he assected that Governor English had telegraphed to New York for repeaters, knowing, as he did, that the charge was false. There was no excuse for it. If anyong still thinks that honesty is not the best policy we would point him to this Senatorial election. The defeat of General Hawley in 1867 seems to have embittered him, and "nothing could be more disastrous." As a politician we regard General Hawley has been the advocate of the extreme measures of the republican party. We cannot recall one which he has opposed. The Ku Kinx bill, the Enforcement act, the Election law and scores of other measures of doubtral constitutionality have found in him an arisent advocate, and he has done much to allay the passions of the late wire found. Senator for publican have advocated, and he has done much to allay the passio

at even graveyard associations. When the vote as reached, senator feery stood with Trumbull of Schurz and Thjoton, while opposed to him were meron and Sorton and Chandler, and that chass republicans. We do not know what position mater Ferry will take in the approaching Presidential canvass, we no know that the endouses the cincinnati

WE DO KNOW THAT HE ENDORSES THE CINCINNATE THAT FORM.

In his speech at Music Hall, last March, he insisted that the bissouri platform was sourd; and the only material difference between that and the Chicinnate platform is in regard to the tariff. Because he is liberal and honest, able and edicient a manly opponent and a "gentleman in posities" he has been successful.

If the result shall have the creek to remove some of the prejudices of the past, to make men of different parties more generous towards each other; if it shall make our position contests less personal and our leaders more generous, we shall be satisfied.

This, I have reasen to know, clearly defines the reasons for this flank movement of Governor

reasons for this flank movement of Governor English. He and the democrats who follow his lead-and they include all in the State-have long bitterly feet the course of Mr. Hawley in failing to retract the story about the repeaters, and they have

now their revenge.

It is worthy of remark that in the contest just closed Mr. Ferry took no part personally, but, on the contrary, left the cutire management of his campaign in the bands of his friends, while he attended to his duties in the Senate. In the contest all the

paign in the bands of his friends, while he attended to his duties in the Senate. In the contest all the advantages were

IN PAYOR OF SIR. MANLEY.

who for months has been taying his wires for his election and personally taking an active part to deat his opponent. In a sitting an active part to deat his opponent. In a sitting an active part to deat his opponent. In a sitting a six manness lobby, including some New York office-holders, in attendance, working upon the fears of the liberal republicans, and daily distributed about the Capitol hundreds of his paper, the Courant. When such means were adopted to secure his election it appears astonishing that his efforts were not successful. I can only account for it by the personal popularity of Senator Ferry, the unanimity that pervaled the republican ranks and the deep-seated conviction in the minds of the liberal republicans that the time had come for them to take a bold and independent position, that would be halled with satisfaction in other States of the thion.

I am assured that at one time, late in the contest, fears we dentertained by some of the democrate that the contition would fail to be a success, and some of its advocates began to despute of it; but the exposure in the grantle of the proposed coalition convinced the democrate that they would be launched at if it foil through, and their efforts were redoubled to make the coap a success.

NEW JERSEY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Early Elstory of Montaouth County-

This a sociation held its regular May meeting at the Society's rooms, in Newark, vesterday, tendance being considerably larger than on previous occasions, it being known that Governor Parker would read a paper on the early history of Monmeuth county, the scene of one of the battle grounds of the Pevelution. Rev. Dr. Bayage Rokrounds of the Pevolution. Rev. Dr. Ravage Rolando Rodgers, the venerated President, was in his place. On the platform were also exGovernor Pannes, Sovernor Parker and Vice President Rev. S. K. Hamill. Speaker of Assembly Nies was also present. After some resulting business, in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. Niles, Governor Parker, ex-Governor Haines, w. A. Whitehead and Hon. Mr. Niles were apprented a committee to proper control of the property of the committee to proper control of the property of the committee to proper control of the property of the committee to proper control of the property of t by Mr. Nies, Governor Parker, ex-Governor Hallies, W. A. Whitehead and Hon. Mr. Nies were appointed a committee to procure copies of all the official deciments of the State from 1701 to 1770, which are how in the Colonial Office in London. The Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose, after which the society listened with deep attention to Governor Parker's deeply interesting historical sketch of his native county prior to the Revolution. Hendrik Hudson first anchored in the Haritan bay before proceeding to New York. Monnouth compty was the creating of the control of the state of the second of the state of the second hist anchored in the Raritan bay before proceeding to New York. Mongouth county was the cradic of pure unadulterated democracy. People there being their own rulers long before the birth of the American Republic. The first Legislature ever held in New Jersey was held in Monmouth. He expressed fears that trouble would yet ensue to property owners from the fact that great dishculty was experienced in being able to trace original owners, so that titles were not secure. Middletown was the objugate that had kept its records consecurively from less to the present time. Governor Parker had not concluded when the meeting broke up.